# Amnsements Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—"1 Puritanl."

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8.—" Orpheus and Eurydice."

CASINO—8.—" The Regrar Student."

DALY'S IPEATRE—2 and 8.—" Seven-Twenty-Eight."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8.—" Francesca da Rimini."

HAVERLY'S COMEDY THEATRE—8.—" Divorcons."

MADISON CLUE THEATRE—3.—Readings.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30.—"The Rajah."

NEW PARK THEAT E—8.—" M'llss."

NIMLO'S GAEDEN—2 and 8.—"The Pavements of Paris."

STAR THEATRE—8.—" Merchant of Venice" and "Taming the Shrew." ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-" I Puritani."

THALIA THEATRE-8-" Afrikareise."
THEATRE COMMONE S-" Compilials Ass THEATRE OMNOUS—S—" Afrikatelse."
THEATRE COMNOUS—S—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S—"Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—"Old Heals and Young Hearis."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S—" Passion's Slave."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S—" A Wife's Peril."
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and S—" For Congress."

#### Inder to Advertisements,

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Amusements Announcements Announcements Banking Houses and Banking Houses Business Channes Business Channes Beare ase Hooms Copartnership Notice Dancing Academies Dividend Notices Financial Lee (ream Instruction)	78 7477767777	Lectures & Meetines, Marriares and Dealis Muting Hiscoplaneous New Publications. Ocean Steamers. Proposats, teal Estate. Booms and Plats. Situations Wanted. Structures Wanted. Steamboats and R.R. Teachers.	757866777757	66464666666666666666666666666666666666

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French diplomatic representative has been formally received by the King of Anam. Barnum's white elephant arrived in Liverpool yesterday. - The boring in the Mersey turnel was accomplished. - Mr. Lowell has accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. A letter advising an attack on Emperor William and the Czar has been discovered. William Henry Hare Hedges-White, third Earl of Bantry, is dead.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yester lay the report of the Select Committee on Mississippi River Improvement was presented; Mr. Logan made an address on the Anthony resolution looking to retaliatory products, provoking a discussion, which ended without action. - The House adopted a resolution calling for information relative to alleged undervaluation of imports; a bill was introduced to retire General Pleasonton; the views of the minority of the Military Affairs Committee on the Fitz John Porter bill were submitted; a memorial was received from the National Live Stock Association; a bili making an appropriation for the Mississippi River Improvement was introduced and discussed in Committee of the Whole.

DOMESTIC .- A railway train caught fire from oil several persons were fatally burned. = Gover- is the most powerful thing in the city, if not in on the trank, yesterday, near Bradford, Pena., and nor Murray, of Utah, in his annual message, urges the State of New-York; and Thompson is one nor Murray, or Utau, in his annual message, urges the rescne of the government from ecclesiastical power. — The prosecution in the Nutt case rested although there was a good deal of transmission of every dispatch to Deprecation of the ablest men. Perhaps all this may be so, of Republican officials able to control the stonain The Courier Journal, Suffalo convier and Kansas and a letter is sometimes cannot a card.

Thomas Van Valia, of Syracuse, who was no boundaries that will afford room for some of Republican officials able to control the stonain The Courier Journal, Suffalo convier and Kansas and a letter is sometimes cannot a card.

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The problem of the ablest men. Perhaps all this may be so, of Republican officials able to control the stonain The Courier Journal of the bany opened. - A small new comet has been some years ago, about William M. Tweed. discovered. - A statue of ex-Senator Morton At any rate we still have faith in the nowas unveiled at Indianapolis. — A woman tion that, somehow, t stantial justice in about to be buried in Indiana revived, ==== Chief Justice Waite gave a splendid reception, Two men believed to be those who robbed Luther Church of \$2,300 at an elevated railroad station in this city recently have been arrested in Philadelphia. = \_\_\_ The Assembly decided to send a special committee to investigate abuses in this city's gov- is about to do so. A special Committee of the

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An application was made yesterday for a receiver for the New-York, Oatario | And if not, who is to be first and clearest in and Western Railway. \_\_\_\_ Milk-producers fixed the price at which they will sell milk for the next year. \_\_\_ Assistant-Bishop Potter's letter to the Rev. R. HeberNewton was made public. \_\_\_\_ The ball of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, took place. - Mr. Beecher denied that he and Plymouth Church are unorthodox and un-Congregational, - Stephen J. Walker defended the city's two colleges. — Arrangements were made for Mr. Delmonico's funeral. — Two children were suffocated in Brooklyn. === Miss Parloa gave another of her lectures on cooking. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)2 grains), their power to defeat genuine effort to that end. 85.51 cents. Stocks were moderately active, and after an early improvement were lower and | flood of light thrown on the dark places in that closed weak.

THE WEATHER, .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of light snow, followed by fair or clear and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 34°; lowest, 16°; average, 2358°.

Will all enrolled Republicans remember that the Republican primaries come on next Friday, and consult together, meantime, on the tickets they want to vote ?

The burning of a swiftly moving passenger train yesterday on a railroad near Bradford, Penn, seems to have been an extraordinary secident. There was oil on the track on a down grade, and the brakes would not hold. Sparks from the engine set the oil on fire, and the flying train wassoon wrapped in flames. Presumably the oil on the track was the result of leakage from some of the many petroleum entered in 1882. The Tammany Senators trains which pass over the road daily. It is difficult to see what can be done to prevent the repetition of such an accident, short of having all the down grades on railroads in the oil regions | they were after patronage and a "deal" in city under constant supervision.

M. Tricou, the Ambassador of the Republic at Hué, the capital of Anam, seems to be a diplomat possessing more shrewdness and tact than many of the French emissaries have shown lately. At least he has apparently succeeded in gaining the good will of the present government at Hué, which was established by a revolution based, so far as known, on hostility to the French. The King has received him with kindness, and has expressed devotion to France, together with the hope that the severity of the treaty stipulations with the Republic will be mitigated. All this seems to indicate that French influence is again entirely in the ascendency in the Kingdom of Anan.

The farmers and dairymen who supply this city with milk still maintain their practical in-

association not to let any skimmed or adulterated of every dealer who is caught selling unwhole- position in the inquiry of 1882. They show in Democratic opinion. In such defeats, some milk, they would be accomplishing about none of it now. all that could be asked of them.

the Pennsylvania. These reports appear inconsistent with Mr. Vanderbilt's remarks to a truth. The information to be sought for here, reporter Monday night. He said he had not ed to do. As to the Pennsylvania, it is tolerably represent any such negotiations as have actually occurred between friends of that company and the West Shore people. That the parties did not agree upon terms is evident enough.

Governor Murray, of Utah, in his message to the Legislature of the Territory gives the Representatives much excellent advice, urging that above all things ecclesiastical influence shall cease to oppose the laws of the United States. It is safe to say, however, that the Governor's admonitions have fallen on ears that hear not. The Mermon leaders laid down a line of policy for their followers last October at the semiannual conference of the Church, and the Mormon representatives will not swerve from it by a hair's breadth. The order was to stand by polygamy and to resist by all means the Edmunds law and all other similar measures which Congress might pass. Or, in other words, listen to bad advice, and does not follow the the policy is deflance.

The chances now are that the demagogues will be disappointed in their wish to have the present system of convict labor in the prisons swept away without delay, and that a careful commission will be appointed to consider the question. Mr. Howe's bill for a State Prison Commission was favorably reported in the Assembly yesterday, and the encouraging announcement is made that it will probably be discussed, even by the Democrats, from a non-partisan point of view. The measure provides for the appointment by the Governor, the Senate consenting, of three men to inquire impartially into the merits and demerits of the contract labor system. Mr. Cleveland in his message urged the utmost care and deliberation in this matter. Doubtless therefore, if the Howe bill passes, he would try to select irreproachable commissioners.

The Board of Education met yesterday as trustees of the College of the City of New-York, and Mr. Stephen A. Walker, President of the Board, made an address, the points of which are given elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Walker, while leaning toward the opinion that, as a matter of principle, taxpayers should not be asked to provide free academic training for all children, still holds that the city's college and the Normal College are facts which must be accepted as facts, and made the best of. Well, that is what the public is waiting for Mr. Walker and his fellow-commissioners to do. There is an legislation for the exclusion of American meat opinion abroad that both institutions might be run for less money; and it is suspected that some conservative members of the Board hold to this opinion. That is the reason why the public has suspended judgment for a year at least, in regard to the management of our public schools.

Hubert O. Thompson will never be hurt by these exposures and investigations, say his friends. He has too much power; too many friends; too many contracts; too much money;-why, the Public Works Department The Episcopal diocesan convention at Al- the same sort of talk, we remember, the long run prevails. And meantime, great as are Mr. Thompson's abilities, in staying off, and adjusting, and husbing up things, his hands are too full. The Grand Jury is investigating him. The Senate Committee Assembly is to go at the same thing. Can be throw dust in the eyes of all three at once? getting out the facts?

THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

It now seems reasonably certain that the mismanagement of the Department of Public Works will receive the thorough overhauling which public sentiment urgently demands. So strong has the pressure of public opinion proved that some of Mr. Thompson's closest political allies have been forced to profess a zeal for investigation, while really trying all the means in They have failed, and we may look to see a department. With the Senate Committee on Cities and the Assembly special committee both at work, there should be nothing of importance left to discover when their labors are ended. But it will not do to underrate the difficulty and magnitude of those labors. The transactions of the Department of Public Works under Mr. Thompson cover three years, and they are of wide extent and involve a great mass of detail. The committees will be met at every turn with all the devices which an unscrupulous, ingenious and powerful official, commanding the amplest resources and assisted by the keenest lawyers, can bring to his defence. This will be no holiday task, and not one to be ended in a hurry. The committees ought to take plenty of time to explore the ground thoroughly. This is no such enterprise as that upon which

Senator Grady and those in sympathy with him seem merely to have intended then to force Mr. Thompson to a settlement. At least their methods led easily to that conclusion. Apparently affairs, and when they had attained those objects they stopped satisfied. We are glad to note that some of their colleagues in that committee desire to clear themselves of responsibility for that affair. Senator Lansing on Monday evening spoke plainly concerning this matter, and deserves credit for what he said. Any lack of zeal in the coming investigation on the part of any Senator who took part in the Grady inquiry will inevitably subject him to injurious suspicions.

The Herald, with its settled policy of perverting the truth as to Republican action concerning the municipal government, asserts that Senator Gibbs and Assemblyman House were acting in the Tammany interest when they introduced their resolutions on Monday evening, questions were so vague or so dexterously conand the whole movement was intended to se- cealed that nobody could discover them. On cure the election of William P. Kirk as presi- such occasions the old-fashioned "brass-

a fair schedule. What is more important than Public Works, if that co-operation were sincere about it for years. The experiment is to be ing. American Congressmen; they represent the price, however, is the determination of the and had only true reform for its object. But we tried again, if the Ohio "new crowd" has its the Irish Republic. Mr. Cox will have a practice, however, is the determination of the land had only true reform for its object. milk be brought to the city. In that the public Kelly and his organization are ready to rise Republicans. has a vital interest. If the producers could do above partisanship in this matter and labor for The defeat and astracism of the old leaders something now toward securing the punishment the public good. They betrayed no such dis-

scratch the surface. That of 1884 should go to whether from Ohio or from any other State, will Reports were current in the stock market the bottom. But there will be a deal of hard reach a nomination either with the support or yesterday that the control of the West Shere digging. Therefore the committees must pro- in spite of the opposition of the ruling faction. had been offered to Mr. Vanderbilt and then to vide themselves with able, energetic, persistent If he is supposed to be their friend, he will so far as the evidence is oral, must be largely put a dollar into the road and did not intend to, drawn from reluctant witnesses who will try to but did not say anything of an offer to him, as he | tell as little as possible. And for the inspection | would in connection with that have been prompt- of the records and the discovery of the secrets behind the figures experts of a high order will certain that the current reports do not correctly be needed. All the hearings should be in this city, if possible. The committees have nothing to concear and should court the widest publicity for their proceedings. We want nothing suppressed or held back here.

COMMITTEES AND GRAND JURIES.

The Evening Post, although it has recognized the gravity of the charges against the Department of Public Works, has from the first opposed any investigation of them by a legislative committee, insisting that the Grand Jury is much better fitted for the work and that to it accordingly the whole matter should be left. We quite agree with The Post that the inquiry ought not to be conducted in a spirit of partisanship, or for the purpose of political advantage, and the Grand Jury which now has the business in charge can accomplish excellent results if it works in the right spirit, does not leadership of Hubert O. Thompson's close friends. But the reasons why a legislative inquiry should also be undertaken nevertheless seem to us strong and obvious.

The principal duty of the Grand Jury is to inquire into violations of the law. It can embody in its presentment the general result of its inquiry, but it cannot indict except for a positive offence. Now we know already that in some of the operations by which the city has been fleeced for the benefit of contractors and politicians the culpable officials have kept within the letter of the law. It may turn out that they have done nothing for which they can be prosecuted, and yet that they have grossly abused their trusts. What have they to fear from a Grand Jury in such a case? Where a loose statute, framed perhaps for the very purpose of covering a dishonest administration, leaves them the power of paying what they please to their favorites, the courts may not punish them for not exercising that discretion conscientiously. We believe that in some cases the fraud can be proved and punished. But it is clear that in many of the cases cited there will be no proof of fraud in the legal sense of the word, although there may be convincing evidence of unfaithfulness or of incompetency.

The duties of a legislative committee will extend into fields of inquiry where the Grand Jury may think that it has no authority to explore The aim of the jury is punishment. The aim of the committee is legislative remedy for evils which may result either from individual crime, or from bad laws, or from some other cause or causes. Both inquiries are needed, and we believe that both will do good.

MR. LANSING'S ADIRONDICK BILL. Senator Lansing introduced a bill yesterday which provides for the preservation of the Adirondacks. Mr. Lansing was a member of the committee appointed by the last Senate to investigate and report upon the subject. As has already been stated in these columns, the committee is opposed to the purchase of the woodlands in bulk, arguing that an attempt to do so of them all in devices for the swift and cheap would prove an altogether too costly job. The | transmission of intelligence. but such as in his opinion it ought to own, or because of the non-payment of taxes is certain to own. In order to show how fast the State acquires the Adirondacks by the non-payment of taxes, one of the members of the committee referred to recently stated that ten years ago the State only owned 40,000 acres, while today it owns 1,000,000. These last figures are possibly too large. Some of those who are familiar with the Adirondacks place the State ownership at about 750,000 acres.

In concluding his discussion of this subject in THE TRIBUNE, Professor Gardiner, the director adopted and enforced, could exclude partisanof the State Survey, asked the question: "Is not State control better than State ownership ?" Doubtless it is, in case the control can be made complete enough. But it is not easy to see how the State is going to control land that it does not | but even that has yet to be shown. Monopoly own so effectively as adequately to guard the public interests. Senator Lansing is quoted by pany has that, nor would the people tolerate our Albany correspondent as saying that he believes that "enough Adirondack land will revert to the State from the non-payment of "taxes within ten years to make the proposed park of the size suggested." This would be well enough were it not for the fact that there is urgent present need for the preservation of the water supply. If a park of that size is has not advanced thus far, nor will it at needed at all, why is it not needed now? Can present. the State afford to wait ten years for it?

Light is being thrown upon the vital question from all quarters and from all points of view. A number of propositions worthy the attention of the Legislature have been suggested. We have already spoken favorably of Congressman Dorsheimer's. It looks to the appointment of a commission to select the lands that may be necessary, the question of their purchase to be submitted to the people at the fall election. There is a general demand that something be lone, and done promptly. We believe this Legislature can be counted upon, after a full discussion, to do what is best for the public weal. At all hazards, the water supply must be

PROSPECTS NOT IMPROVING

The election of Mr. Payne in Ohio does not represent somebody. Hart-fisted and hardheartily approved the positions of such men as Messrs, Thurman, Pendleton and Ward, Even John G. Thompson had his host of friends, These men had been Democrats when a Democrat needed to have some opinions on disputed questions, and their opinions were in accord with the settled convictions of a large body of voters. In short, they represented something besides their own bank accounts.

It has happened several times before that the Democratic party, wishing to get rid of itself, so to speak, has put forward men who had "no convictions to hurt "-whose opinions on vital

The investigation of 1882 was only meant to Democratic candidate for the Presidency, counsel who will not be diverted from the look in vain for the votes of "old-fashioned" Democrats; if their foe, he will have all the machinery of the party hostile to him in a great Pendleton and Ward and Thurman will be apt to spring up and bear fruit.

Mr. Pendleton's defeat, because of his advocacy of Civil Service Reform, will be a it in all the States. Abundant evidence of the vindictive spirit shown toward him, ever since he affronted the most unscrupalous Democratic workers by advocating patriotism instead of partisanship in the public service, will be forthcoming. "Anything to beat Pendleton" was the motto openly displayed by the men whose political gospel is "to the victors belong the spoils." There is no other question apon which the independent voters feel more strongly, and they hold the balance of power in many States. The willing enactment of the law by Republican votes, and its faithful enforcement by a Republican President, had already done much to attract such voters to the Republican side. The assassination of Mr. Pendleton for his part in the matter, we may be sure, will have its effect with independent voters.

The Democrats have thrown away a weapon which they might have found effective. They have said that the Republican party represented the corporations and the monopolies. In the next campaign, whenever a Democratic orator begins that sort of talk, somebody will cry out, " Payne !"

THE WORST OF MONOPOLIES.

The plan of Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard is to have the United States make itself the greatest and most odious monopoly on earth. He proooses, in effect, that the Government shall buy up all the lines of telegraph in existence-and how much the people would be plandered in such an operation nobody can tell. But the original fleecing, whether much or little, would be relatively insignificant. Having bought up the lines, the Government is to monopolize the business, it is proposed. Competition is not to be permitted. If anybody invents means of transmission infinitely superior to those now in use, the people of this country can get no benefit from them unless the Government can be persuaded to cast away its old wires or instruments, and invest some millions in new plant. Even then, the inventor would be tolerably sure to get his patents first in other countries. where he could reap the benefit, before selling his invention to the Government. When we consider how old-fashioned and old-fogy methods of appliances linger far behind their time in almost every branch of the public service, how slow the Government is to give: fair hearing to any useful invention, how it almost starved Morse for six years before it would give him a chance to test the telegraphic system itself, how it became necessary, even when the Nation was fighting for its life, to take it by the throat, so to speak, and force it to look at military and naval inventions of the greatest value, and how certain the party not in power is to smell a corrupt job in the adoption of any new device with a decent reward to the inventor, we may safely conclude that, with the Government in exclusive control of the telegraph, this Nation would so n be as far behind other civilized nations as it is now ahead

be in charge of a superintendent, who will not | journals or party managers in the next Presionly guard the lands which the State now owas, | dential campaign! Their virtue may be great, but truly they would need superhuman virtue to resist the temptations of a close contest. Or do you fancy that it would be in any respect nicer to have the same tremendous power intrusted to a set of Democratic officials? One or the other will seize and hold it; of that we may be certain, if ever the Government undertakes the business of telegraphing. Does anybody suppose that either party will voluntarily intrust such a power to the other? Or does anybody imagine that the most elaborate Civil Service system ever devised, even if it could be

ship from the political control of the wires? It is possible to give reasons for believing that the Government should have lines of its own, connecting distant parts of the country, of the telegraph is another matter. No comsuch a monopoly in the possession of any company. But it would be incomparably more odious, galling and unendurable in the hands of the Government. Mr. Hubbard may rest assured that a postal telegraph system, if it ever comes at all, will not come in that way, or at such a cost. The tendency to centralization

CON'S CALAMITIES.

Mr. S. S. Cox is in such low spirits that he thinks of writing a serious book. He complains mother of his present Royal Highness. The to a Washington reporter that the Democratic party has placed him "on the retired list." It has refused to make him Speaker; it has denied him the Committee on Foreign Affairs: it has relieved him of the regency of the Smithsonian Institution; it has given him a merely complimentary sinecure on the Naval Committee, where the real head, it appears, is to be Mr. Morse, Mr. Cox feels badly used, "I have nothing to do in the House," he says, "and I don't care what any one else does." And therefore he turns to literature for consolation. He is going to write a political history of the United States from the time of Buchanan's administration. The work is not yet begun, but give peace to the Democrats. What the Pocket- the gifted author is under contract to finish it Bookwalter faction calls "the old crowd" did in July. The political history of the United States from the time of President Buchanan is headed Democrats by the thousand in Ohio a pretty large subject to be treated in that brisk way. For a Democratic statesman it is also a years, and a good many of them, too, which the gentleman of Mr. Cox's agility will find it no weather. Recalling some incidents of the war re-Democratic political history of our own times | mately-a nervous, intellectual, loyal man, who in six months. Before he has finished we fear that he will feel bluer than he does now.

Mr. Cox (if he will allow us to use one of his own finest and most famous phrases; should "reverse himself and resume his judgment." All is not lost because he has lost the Speakership and the choice of committees. He can always find occupation as a member of the 

cent more than they get now. This seems to be | Hall in an effort to purify the Department of | even the much-tanned Democracy has been sore | account because they are not, properly speakhave not yet seen the least indication that Mr. | way, and the result is likely to be pleasant for | tical monopoly of the mischief, and we have reason to believe that in the character of an Irish irreconcilable he may eclipse all his pre-

To C. A. D., Printing House Square, New-York. Come back and all will be forgiven. HOLMAN.

Treasury statements yesterday emphasized the warning that action on the silver question should not be long delayed. The Treasury decreased in gold \$152,000, while increasing \$726,000 the amount of certificates outstanding, so that the gold really belonging to the Treasury decreased \$878,-000 for the day. But the silver on hand increased October State. Then the money spent to beat \$534,000, against \$154,000 additional silver certificates issued, so that the silver owned by the Treasury increased \$380,000. Even this does not show the worst of the matter; for the silver certificates are practically redeemable in gold only, so that with the legal tenders the paper promises to be redeemed in gold actually increased \$1,312,000 in a single day, while the gold on hand decreased \$152,000. The comparative frequency of days which show an increase in liabilities and a decrease in gold, similar in kind if not in amount, ovght to prompt sensible Congressmen to early action.

His friends confidently expect that at the banquet to be given at Columbus to-morrow Mr. Payne's boom for the Presidency will materialize. Owing to circumstances under his own control Mr. Pendleton will be able not to be present.

The reduction on letter postage, which was made by the last Congress, was expected to cause some deficit for a year or two at least. The hope was that the more free use of the postal facilities by the people would in a few years cause a sufficient increase of revenue to compensate for the reduction in rate. But the returns for the quarter ending December 31 indicate that the increase is coming much sooner than was expected. In spite of the mony, reduction in rate, the revenue was \$5,653,876 for THE SHADOW OF A COMBINATION HANGING OVER the quarter-only \$183,854, or 1.3 per cent, less than for the corresponding quarter of 1882. At New-York, where a fifth of the revenue is collected, the oss was only \$25,318; at Boston only \$10,455, and at Chicago only \$11,281, while the actual increase at Brooklyn was \$5,651, at Cleveland \$6,382, at Washington \$5,374, and at Buffalo \$9,075. These returns encourage the hope that the service may prove to be nearly if not quite self-sustaining, during the very first year of the decrease from 3 to 2 cts.

The Buffalo Courier is endeavoring to console Mr. Pendicton for the loss of the Senatorship by suggesting him for the Fice-Presidency. aid the small boy, " can I go to the circus to-day?" 'No," replied father, "but if you are a good boy all summer, some day next fall I'll take you up 'o the cemetery on the hill and show you your grandfather's grave.'

Some of the medical students at the McGill University, Montreal, are said to have behaved in a very rufficulty manner to one of the professors, ecanse he had raised the standard of examination in botany. They snowballed him in the class-room; they hustled him; and they even menaced him with personal violence. No doubt many other kinds of students are not to be coltish and insubordinate at times, but somehow the genus medical student all over the world seems to have the greatest aptitude for ruffianism. The full-fledged physician is generally person of snave and polished manner, but in his larval state he exhibits frequently a phenomenal cantankerousness. It might be thought that his course of training tended in some way to brutalize him, but if this were the case he would manifest the same tendencies in his developed condition; and he does not do so. On the whole, the proneness of nedical students to rowdy ism is a mystery, and we suppose will have to be classed with those things which, in the language of Lord Dundreary, "no fellow can understand."

Mr. Dana has been expressing his views on the Democratic situation to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with that remorseless frankness which has occasionally appeared at critical points in the party's history. He thinks that the election of Mr. Carlisle on the ground that his policy would be in the direction of Free Trade on the basis of a tariff for revenue only without any Protection in it was a great mistake, but he regards it as als. " a and Morrison, they now propose to "cut down duties but keep Protection," This, he thinks, indicates that "the men who have been out at the head of affairs are either not men of decided conviction or ack intelligence and conrage," and he expresses profound disgust with such an idea. In this way, the four Democratic leaders are "d-d if they do, and d-d if they don't," and must feetlike returning the compliment at the expense of the Editor of The un, who waits until the Democracy think their milk-pall is pretty fall before he kicks it

PERSONAL.

General Joshua L. Chamberlain is said to have ecovered his his health fully.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of Cleveland, is the guest

of his sister, Mrs. William C. Whitney, in this city. The Colonel says he deprecates the use of his father's name in connection with the Presidency, on the ground of age and the ardnous duties of the office.

Yves Gnyot, the Paris journalist, tells how King Louis XVIII., when he returned from exile, asked Fouché if his movements had been watched by spies. Fouché admitted that the Duc de Blacas had and represents a Roman Emperor scated on a throne been so employed. "And how much did you give him?" asked Louis. "Two handred thousand livres," was the reply. "Good," said the monarch, "I find he did not cheat me. We went halves."

"We were great friends," said Mme. Nilsson the other day, speaking of Mario, "In 1867 we were at a reception given by the Duchess of Buccleugh, at a reception given by the Duchess of Buccleugh.

The old Duchess of Cambridge was there—the mother of his present Royal Highness. The Princess was fond of Mario, and asked him to sing the duct in the third act of 'Fanst' with me. I was delighted to sing with Mario, and I turned my face to him in expectation. He was frowning with vexation, and feeling in all his pockets: 'Mais-my lorgnette, my eyeglass,' he exclaimed; 'where he is got! I cannot sing without my eyeglass." But my acar Signor Mario, I cried in surprise, surely you do not require any glass to sing music which you must know by heart. You have sung it a hundred times!" Yes, but I do not know it, nevairethe.ess. must know by heart. You have sing it a hundred times?" Yes, but I do not know it, nevairethe.ess. Feste! I have left him in the paletot of yesterday. We must sing, but you must assist my memory. I can do nothing wif a pano. I remember very well on the stage. There is the conductor with his arm in motion. That aids me—So does the boom! boom! of the big fiddle and the gabble of the prompter. Come, let us begin.' We sang, but I had to prompt him with music and words all the way through the duet."

Austin Blair, the War Governor of Michigan, is at present in delicate health, and his labors during the war are beginning to tell on his naturally strong physique. He is paying strict attention to very difficult and delicate subject. There are in politics. He recently purchased six acres of land long periods within the range of the last thirty in Orange County, Fla., where he intends to reside hereafter in the cold winter months, as he finds Democracy would be glad to forget, and even a | that as he advances in years he suffers from cold easy matter to accomplish the task of writing a cently, Governor Blair said: "I knew Stanton intiwore himself out in the service of the country. I very well remember being in his office when the news of the second Bull Kun disaster came in, and when afterwards the cause of the defeat at that battle was laid to the treason of Fitz John Porter. I saw Stanton bring his fist down on his office table jump six inches high as he declared with emp -us Porter ought to be shot. Lincoln was a man

have been issued months before it was done. Finally, weary of urging and waiting, we called a convention to meet at Alteona, Form. The very day we met the President issued his emancipation proclamation, leaving us little else to do but send to him a de egation thanking him for what he had done. It was hard to get the start of him, and he seemed to know just when the opportune period had arrived to perform a public act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-The President's sister. Mrs. John E. McElroy, who is to preside at the White House this winter, reached Washington this afternoon. Her daughter, Miss May McElroy, ac-

### TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

William H. Pearson, General Manager of the Produce Es change Safe Deposit and Storage Company .- Yes, the delay in beginning business has been unfortunate, yet una voidable; but we shall be ready on or about January 21, Our great vault is the strongest, and is believed to be the largest structure of the kind in this country. It is composed of alternate layers of welded chrome steel and iron and wrought iron, enclosed in enamelled brick-work, manufactured by the Cornells of this city. It is equipped with the latest improvements in burglar and fire-proof work. Our accommodations will be equal to those of any other company in this city, and include reception and reading-rooms, parlor, coupon-cooms, etc. There are two entrances to the premises, one at Whitehall and Sto sts., and the other from the main hall on the first floor of the Exchange.

DENOMINATIONS TENDING TO HARMONY. The Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, St. Paul's M. E. Church .- As a Methodist I am a firm believer in denominations, but not in denominationalism. I believe it would be a calamity to the church to abolish them, could that be done Where an attempt in this direction has been made it has not resulted in satisfactory evangelization. No, I am in secord with the Evangelical Alliance, which has contrib uted to soften denominational asperities. Every man views religion from his side, and each denomination clusters around it those who accord with its creed or ceremony. But I think the great truth is too immense-it is ot in the nature of the hu nau mind, there is not sufficfent wisdom or grace in one church to monopolize it, or to incorporate and emphasize it entire. The denominational differences need not produce discord or conflict: they are, to my mind, the chords that may evoke har

WALLACK'S.

Theodore Moss at Wallack's Theatre.-There is no use disguising the truth. This season has been a bad one for us. The Opera Houses have done it. They have made no oney themselves, but they have hurt all business, our first and foremost. Then the cheap combinations are a standing, or rather a moving, menace to all stock c om panies. If things don't mend we shall run a combination ourselves and go out of the stock company business Then there would be a howl of "Why does Mr. Wallack give up that splendld company of his !" "Because," he will answer, "you wouldn't support it when you had itand no man is going to lose money all the time to please the public." By the way, I see Mr. French talks of sning us. I don't know what for, but I can only say that the 'Ace of Cluba" has been in Mr Stetson's possession for a long time, as we soon found out that we did not want it, By the way, it is a curious thing that I should have lately been the subject of attacks as an encourager of ticket speculators. If any one in the business has fought them harder or more successfully than myself, I should like to know him.

BANKERS AND BARE BOOKS.

J. W. Bouton, publisher.—The book-trade is quiet now. Of course that is usually the case at the present season of the year. Yes, the holidays influence the general trade, but they have very little effect on the sale of rare and curious books. Indeed, I might say they rather injure it than otherwise. The sales of these books vary with the times They are luxuries, and, the money market being depressed, there is not a brisk demand for them. Bankers and traders as a class in New York are good customers in old and curious books. Many of the New York bankers are college men, and their bookish in, stincts reappear and deepen when they have the leisure and the means of gratifying these tastes.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are five astronomical observatories in Rochester with permanently mounted telescopes and equipments more or less elaborate, not to mention a number of portable instruments with which good work

The Phonix Insurance Company of Brooklyn nakes an exhibit in another page of this issue which should be gratifying to its patrons. It shows a net surpius of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars and a cash balance of more than a quarter of a million.

It is daily becoming more evident that Westn newspapers care not who makes the country's laws so long as they can make its dictionary. utleman who recently inserted a letter in his own fence in *The Knorville Tribina* is accused of having arited "that paper by *The Indianapolis Times*, because, resoult, such a letter is sometimes called a "card."

father undoubtedly would have done so had he not been cut off untimely by an accident in his 105th year. A great-uncle of Thomas died at the age of 112, and three usins, Joseph, John and Isaac Van Valin, lived to be spectively 108, 109, 110 years old. If these state-ints are fictations The Syrucuse Herald must bear the

When the Anthracite Baseball Park at Pottsville, Penn., was offered for sale by the Sheriff a few weeks ago it was bought in for the creditors of the et of 1872, claimed a first lien on the proceeds of the sale for the payment of their own salaries. In a long opinion rendered on Monday Judge Pershing holds that opinion remarked on Monday Judge Persining some state the management of a baseball cind is not a business in the sense intended by the law, that the word laborer does not apply to the players, and that their salaries are not to the same nature, in the contemplation of the law, as the wages of mechanics cooks, porters, miners, etc.

It is stated that in the year 1882 19,519 percity on "Com ts and Meteors" on Thursday sons and 2,169 cattle were killed in India by snakes, and 2,606 persons and 44,150 cattle by wild animals. In the themselves exterminated—a large increase as compared with 1881. Indian officials, however, greatly distrust the statistics of death from smake-bites, knowing that nearly every death not ofterwise explained, most smicries and probaby many numders are assigned to this convenient cause. In remote places a regular trade in the hatching of snakes has been carried on for the purpose of obtaining the reward.

A remarkable mosaic has just been discovered the statistics of death from snake-bites, knowing that

at Names. It contains more than 150 square feet, beside which stands a female figure. There are also two figures of men, one of them leading a lion and the other a wild boar. A warrior with a koman helmet completes the group. The work has escaped injury, and the lines and colors are said to be as fresh as though they dated from yesterday. "It is declared by competent judges," says The St. James's Gazette, " to be the richest

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT.

The most interesting feature of the third concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club, which took place at Chickering Hall last night, was Chopin's trio for planeforte and strings, in G minor. Morgan played the pianoforte part, Richard Arnold the violin, and Emil Schenek the violoncello. Miss Morgan's task was the most difficult, but she brought to its performance attributes which we have had occasion to commend heretofore. This lady appears regularly once every season with the Philharmonic Club, and each time gives such pleasure that it seems a pity she does not favor the public oftener. Every lover of a sound and vigorous style and a sweet and wholesome sentiment in pianoforte playing is sure to leave the hall, after she has played, with the conviction that such an example of hers fulfils a mission of dignity and worth in showing that a namb; pamby style is not of necessity the outcome of

nambj-pamby style is not of necessity the outcome of woman's effort as an instrumental performer.

The remainder of the programme consisted of two sours by Schubert, "Das Wirthshaus" and "Wohiu i"; two songs from Jensen's "Spanish Song-book," sumg by Max Heinrich; a sonata in A minor, for fute, by Handel, played by Eugene Weiner; and Schumanu's quartette for strings, op. 41, No. 3, in A major. All these pieces received creditable interpretations, and the evening was full of pleas urable cutertainment.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The illness of M. Lary caused the substitution of "La Princess des Canairles" for "Olivette," with such force as to make the mass of papers on it at Mr. Haveriy's Comedy Theatre last night. Mr. Lecocq's operatia had a performance last Thursday, and that of last night varied little from it. The chorus exhibited a great deal of lassitude (to call it nothing worse), but